C A S. I.

Sit Ordinata $az^{\theta-1}$, & area erit $\frac{1}{\theta}az^{\theta}$, ut ex Prop. V. ponendo $b=o=c=d=f=g=h$ & $e=1$, facile colligitur.

C A S. II.

Sit Ordinata $az^{\theta-1} \times \overline{e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}}|^{\lambda-1} +$ &c. & ſi curva cum figuris rectilineis geometrice comparari poteſt, quadrabitur per Prop. V. ponendo $b=o=c=d$. Sin minus convertetur in aliam curvam ſibi æqualem cujus Ordinata eſt $\frac{a}{\eta}x^{\frac{\theta-\eta}{\eta}} \times \overline{e+fx+gx^2 \&c.}|^{\lambda-1}$ per Corol. 2. Prop. IX. Deinde ſi de dignitatum indicibus $\frac{\theta-\eta}{\eta}$ & $\lambda-1$ per Prop. VII. rejiciantur unitates donec dignitates illæ fiant quam minimæ, devenietur ad figuras ſimpliciſſimas quæ hac ratione colligi poſſunt. Dein harum unaquæq; per Corol. 5. Prop. IX. dat aliam quæ nonnunquam ſimplicior eſt. Et ex his per Prop. III. & Corol. 9 & 10, Prop. IX. inter ſe collatis, figuræ adhuc ſimpliciores quandoq; prodeunt. Deniq; ex figuris ſimpliciſſimis aſſumptis facto regreſſu computabitur area quæſita.

C A S.